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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
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## DEATH.

On January 28th, at Shanghai, Mrs. ROSALIA P. RIVERA (widow of the late Mr. S. B. RIVERA).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEUX ROAD C.  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29th, 1908.

Our special telegram from Peking should be particularly interesting to the members of the China Association. In our opinion it is quite probable that it is in consequence of the indiscreet meddling of the Shanghai Branch that this Edit has appeared so promptly, certainly before it was expected; although that is not to lose sight of the fact that Sir Robert Bredon has always been what the N.C. Daily News called him, "the natural successor to Sir Robert HART." No one recognises to a fuller extent than we do that the China Association has, by its efforts in the past, achieved a record of creditable usefulness that entitles it to our gratitude and respect; but of late years the old-fashioned *laissez-faire* seems to have gone, and a new personnel, composed of ambitious younglings of the WINSTON CHURCHILL pattern, seems to have arisen with the best of intentions but a fatal facility for putting its foot into things. We have found occasion in recent years to utter a mild but timely warning against the threatened policy of officious and ineffective interference. We noticed with regret what we diagnosed as a tendency to seize every opening to assert its supposed influence and to remind the world of its important existence as a god in the ear, and it was easy to see that such a policy, if persisted in, must weaken its influence and tarnish its reputation. In the matter of Sir Robert HART's success or, we think

it will certainly be discovered that the China Association has overshoot its mark, and older members and supporters will regret that it should have been allowed. For Mr. Gumpert as a journalist and as a student of things Chinese we have learned to entertain a profound respect, but this does not drive away from us the uneasy suspicion that he has grown amenable to human weaknesses that journalism should have eliminated. It looks rather as if the lavish praise bestowed upon his diplomatic capacity has created in him a new *acrotis* *scribendi*, so that he hastens to write where he once would have stopped to think. This has not only led him to write a letter, instigated by the Shanghai branch, which has since been widely characterised as un-English and unfair, but has made him figure as the chestnut-snatcher for a monkey-clique in Shanghai which, as we mainly suggested in our issue of the 6th January, cannot claim, in its campaign against Sir ROBERT BREDON, that all its motives are absolutely above suspicion of self-interest and unwarrantable bias. As we said then, the Shanghai meeting that met to inspire the now notorious telegram was not unanimous, and we have good reason to believe that those who opposed it had in several cases, worthier motives than a mere reluctance to appear in a false position. We do not share Mr. Gumpert's derivative view of Sir ROBERT BREDON's fitness to succeed Sir ROBERT HART. We fancy we have understood his character better, and we certainly have a clearer perception of his abilities. Any objection to him we could think of would apply equally to Sir ROBERT HART, whose success is admitted on all hands, and we prophesy with confidence that when Sir ROBERT BREDON accepts the permanent appointment, as we fully expect will happen, he will continue and maintain the excellent traditions that have lifted the I. M. C. almost entirely out of the mire of political and diplomatic intrigue. In view of the manifestly unfriendly criticism lately directed at him, we have particular pleasure in wishing him all success in his present status.

A notice to mariners among our today's advertisements gives information concerning the light which has just been established on Spider Island in the Sanchiao district.

The Bandmann Comedy Company are announced to give one performance in the Theatre on Friday next on their return from the North. The piece to be played is "Sunday."

The Grand Secretary Ng Tung is appointed Chief Commissioner-General of Customs. Li Hai-huan, Associate Commissioner-General of Customs, is commanded to resign his post.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. have received a telegram from their Head office informing them that the steamship "Prins Ludwig" left Antwerp on the 28th inst. instead of the 20th inst. The ship was detained by heavy fog.

Messrs. B. S. Kadoorie & Co. are in receipt of telegraphic information from Singapore advising them that the crushing of the Rand Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. for the past period yielded 1,071,000 gold from 5,884 tons stone.

European residents are officially advised in our advertisement columns today to avoid China-town during the New Year festival unless they have been recently re-vaccinated, owing to the prevalence of small-pox among the Chinese community.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. Price and Officers the band of the 129th Duke of Cornwall's Own Baluchis will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Thursday (weather permitting):  
March "Wellington" ..... Gehle  
Overture "Flotte Barachen" ..... Suppe  
Valse "Sobre Las Olas" ..... Ross  
Soleo "A Country Girl" ..... Monckton  
Intermezzo "Endoria" ..... Andre  
King Henry's Song from Henry VIII. Sullivan  
Scherzo "Veronique" ..... Moser  
Two Step "Anona" ..... Grey  
God-save-the-King.

Monday evening was reserved by the Y. M. C. A. Literary and Debating Society's "Parliament" for the consideration of private members' bills and in consequence the roomers a few vacant seats on both sides of the House of members who took advantage of the brief respite from their Parliamentary duties thus offered them. The first measure down for hearing was a bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment which was introduced by Mr. Berman. It is drawn out the most serious and interesting debate it has yet been the privilege of members to listen to. The House seemed to properly realise and appreciate the responsibility of listening with so big a matter and entered into the debate with an earnestness worthy of the Home Government. A sentimental chord was touched by the Leader of the Opposition who ably supported the bill and it appeared as if the House were disposed to accept it, but after the debate turned to the practical aspect of the question, the current of favour veered round and on a division the bill was rejected by a large majority. Messrs. Kingsbury, White, Barnett and Sutton supported the bill, while Messrs. Lowry, Moss, Todd, Pendlebury, Fuller and Captain Brown opposed it.

For three consecutive nights, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, the "Société des Dramatiques Kowloonenses," a society newly organised under the auspices of Mr. L. J. Xavier, have entertained their friends at "Cherubville," Observatory Road, Kowloon. Under the able management of Messrs. M. Silva Guimarães, and M. A. Concelos, the pieces chosen were well rendered by those concerned. The fact that some of the actors have been on the stage only for the first time adds to the deserved praise contained in the statement that all acquitted themselves very well. The pieces played were "Abenquade Diabura," "Dois Estudantes no Praga," and "O Sacrifício de Magalhães." Messrs. M. Silva Guimarães, A. J. d'Eos, M. A. Concelos, and J. T. Sousa contributed interlary items. The actors were Miss D. M. Xavier, Messrs. L. C. Xavier, M. A. Concelos, L. L. Xavier, A. J. d'Eos, A. M. d'Eos, P. A. Xavier, J. T. Sousa, and L. M. Xavier. Mr. A. V. da Silva was accompanist.

Haiphong is in the throes of a great agitation. A French firm of barbers, the only licensed barbers in the town, have petitioned the Mayor and Council to put down competition by unlicensed barbers. This competition, they say, not only prejudicially affects them, but involves a loss of revenue to the city. In the presence of such grave news the loss of important revenue to the town, a reporter sought an interview with the petitioners. One of them related the fact that at the time of the conquest of Annam the Annamites had not been initiated in "the art of the razor." "To-day they are cutting us," he said, "and there is one of the consequences of civilisation and assimilation! If the Government would not intervene," he added sorrowfully, "they would be obliged to close the shop and return to France." The controller of taxes, it was urged, did not protect the interests of the town: he needed a serious shampooing. Another high functionary was shaved by an Annamite at his house—aboard, at our house, at the residence. The interviewer asks what the Mayor will do, and whether the Councilors will this time remain indifferent? Would they not mobilise the entire police force to find those who are shaving without having a license to do so. And in this event the Mayor and Councilors are strongly urged to form themselves into a special brigade.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, January 28th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE WISS (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

A NEGLECTFUL DEFENDANT.

An action was brought by the Victoria Dispensary against W. H. Mannors to recover the sum of \$12.96 for goods sold and delivered. Defendant had paid part of this amount into Court, and denied further liability. Mr. M. J. D. Stephens represented the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person.  
Mr. Stephens informed his Lordship that the matter had not proceeded any further since it was previously called on. Defendant had paid into Court a certain amount, but he had not paid in the fee. "Perhaps," Mr. Stephens suggested, "he has something to say this morning."

Defendant—What I have to say is this: last Friday was a question of costs. Had I paid up \$4.17 the case would have been withdrawn. I went to Messrs. Watson's last office—

His Lordship—Why didn't you go to Mr. Stephens?

Defendant—I went to the head office and paid a sum of money.

Mr. Stephens—I did not hear anything of this; besides the Victoria Dispensary is another firm.

Defendant—It belongs to A. S. Watson and Co.

His Lordship—You had better pay the money again; you wouldn't do what I told you.

Defendant—I found that Watson's Kowloon branch owed me some money; so I told them to pay it to the Victoria Dispensary instead of to me.

His Lordship—Where does Mr. Stephens come in?

Defendant—I did not deal with Mr. Stephens; I dealt with Watson.

Mr. Stephens—The money is not paid, and I would ask your Lordship to allow me costs for two attendances.

His Lordship (to defendant)—You had better do what you are told next time. There will be judgment for \$4.75 on the writ; two attendances, and the money paid in will be paid out.

## WEST RIVER PATROLS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH GUNBOATS.

Least the public and the Chinese should suppose that the withdrawal of the British gunboats is an act of "backing down," in response to popular prejudice, we wish to explain that they have left the West River to the provincial authorities for at least two good reasons.  
The pending claims have been settled by the Viceroy, and the result to the various claimants will, no doubt, be officially published before long. The other reason is that the British gunboats have now inaugurated and taught a system of patrol which, if their instructions are remembered, be maintained without their further assistance. It is, more over, understood that should the former bad conditions re-appear, they would return promptly with perhaps more vigorous measures of repression.

## RIVER BOATS DIVIDEND.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. will pay a dividend of \$1.25, write off steamers and properties \$23,650, transfer to Depreciation and Insurance Fund \$25,000, place to Special Repairs Fund \$20,000, and carry the balance of \$16,437.01 forward.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL  
BANNERMAN.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Premier is still unwell.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Archbishop of Paris is dead.

## SMALL-POX AND PASSENGERS.

TOKYO, January 28th.

Small-pox rages still comparatively unchecked, and the United States Health Officer at Yokohama has notified that the port has been declared infected, and that, as a consequence, all passengers to the United States must be vaccinated.

## SIR ROBERT HART'S LEAVE.

SIR R. E. BREDON SUCCEEDS HIM.

PEKING, January 27th.

An Imperial Edict published to-day grants Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Customs, long leave

with the rank of a Board President.

Sir R. E. Bredon is appointed to succeed him, with the rank of a Lieutenant-Governor.

## [REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## TURKEY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, January 28th.

A Russian telegram from Tabriz, says that the Turkish Commander has peremptorily ordered Prince Firman to leave Subulak, saying that it is Turkish territory.

## INDISPOSITION OF SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, January 28th.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is confined to his room with a chill, and was unable to attend the Privy Council at Windsor, to consider the King's speech.

## M. DELCASSE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, January 28th.

M. Delcassé's speech is the absorbing topic of French parliamentarians and is generally regarded as expressing the views of the majority. "The Debates strikes the one discordant note, declaring that M. Delcassé was inopportune. The German press reserves comment, confident that re-assuring speeches will be made by M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon. It declares however that the network of M. Delcassé's alliances, is united solely by hatred of Germany."

## DR. SVE HEDIN'S TRAVELS.

DISCOVERY OF SOURCES OF BRAHMA-PUTRA AND INDUS.

Dr. Sven Hedin, writing from Garguans, under the date of November 8, states that he has been down to Nepal from Tradum, crossing the Pashu of Kora-la. He afterwards crossed for the fifth time the gigantic mountain range, about 2,000 miles long, from the Salween to the Panj. He has discovered the true source of the Brahmaputra River, namely, the Zaski-tangpo, which rises from an enormous glacier on the northern side of the north-western parallel range of the Himalayas. The Mariuochu, which has hitherto been regarded as the source, is merely a small tributary flowing in from the west. After a careful study of the hydrographic problems regarding the Brahmaputra and the Salween, Dr. Sven Hedin proceeded round the Trolly Kailas, discovered the true source of the Indus and travelled North-East to the 22nd degree north. He is now proceeding to Ladakh and Khotan by the road running east of the Karakorum Pass. In the spring he will travel either to Peking or India.

## ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IMPERIAL ASSENT TO THE RESTRICTION ACT.

The assent of the Imperial Government to the Immigration Restriction Act is published in the Gazette this afternoon. The Transvaal Government are, therefore, for the first time placed in a position to enforce the Asiatic Registration Act by deporting "passing" registrars, who isolate the great majority of the Indian population in the colony. That they have every intention of making their new powers felt is shown by the fact that Mr. Gandhi and various other leaders of the passive resistance movement were placed technically under arrest to-day and will appear before the magistrates to-morrow morning in order that they may produce registration certificates, which, of course, they do not possess. So far as it is possible to gauge the feeling of Transvaal Asiatics towards the Government, a general belief at the termination of a rather farcical situation, in which the Government was unable to give any real effect to a policy which was endorsed unanimously by Parliament.—Times.

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, January 28th.

BEFORE MR. H. E. J. GOMPERTS (First Police Magistrate).

## LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

His Worship sentenced a native to 21 days' hard labour and four hours' stocks for stealing a quantity of lead from the Quarry Bay shipyard. A second native, who was arrested by a detective shortly afterwards with the stolen lead in his possession was sent to jail for 21 days.

## KIDNAPING.

Two Chinese women and a man were indicted on a charge of kidnapping. A small boy who left his home in Canton was taken in charge by the first two defendants and brought to Hongkong, and the tenant of a house in First Street informed the Court that the three defendants took the boy to her house and hired a room there. The female defendants admitted the charge, stating that they brought the boy to Hongkong with the intention of selling him for \$125. His Worship sentenced the first defendant to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks, the second to six months' imprisonment, and discharged the third.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (Second Police Magistrate).

## NIGHT ROBBERY.

The Hongkong Hotel Co. summoned Lam Wook, contractor, for disturbing the peace and quietude of the Hotel neighbourhood. Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Dawson, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the complainants, and Mr. J. B. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Looker informed the Court that the summons was taken out under an old Ordinance on account of the noise made in the vicinity of the Hongkong Hotel at night. If the defendant would undertake not to work until 6.30 in the morning and would do everything possible to mitigate the noise they would be satisfied if he was bound over.

Mr. Grist consented to this, so his Worship bound the defendant over in the sum of \$100, personal bond, to come up for judgment when called on.

## AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Li Chuk met an old acquaintance on Monday when he had not seen for months, and was so pleased to meet him that he asked him to call on him at his family house that night. The new friend agreed, and presented himself at the family house earlier than Li expected and before he was home. The caller was admitted into the presence of Li's wife, told her that her husband was dangerously ill, and asked for a quilt to cover him and keep him warm. When this had been handed him he left, and shortly afterwards Li arrived home. When his wife told him of his friend's trick, Li put the matter in the hands of the police, the result being that the thief was charged yesterday with larceny. His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

## ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

At this time of year there is always a special relay of police in the vicinity of the Chinese bazaar, and on Monday a plain clothes district watchman, observing two suspicious looking characters walking along Jervois Street, followed them. In a quiet part of the street the two men got one each side of a small boy who was passing and made search of his pockets. Just as they had completed this they were detained by the district watchman, and the boy was asked to feel his pockets and see if he had missed anything. He said he had lost four cents, and this being found on one of the prisoners the watchman decided to take both to the station. Returning the boy his four cents he told him to follow on, but the youngster apparently became alarmed, and fled at the first opportunity. Failing his evidence the defendants were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and as both had previous convictions his Worship sentenced each man to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

## MARINE-MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Tuesday, January 28th.

## DO K LUNCHES IN COLLISION.

Before Hon. Commander Basil R. H. T. Taylor R.N., Marine Magistrate, at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, an inquiry was held into the circumstances connected with the collision of two private launches "K3" and "K3."

Kwok Hi, master of the launch "K3," told the Court that on the morning of the 21st instant he was leaving No. 2 Dock to go to Wanchai, and the "K3" was leaving No. 3 Dock. Witness left first, and the latter launch overtook him, and ran into his bow. When witness saw her crossing his bows he went astern, but was too late, and after the collision towed "K3" to the docks.

Ng Fat, master of launch "K3," said the "K3" left the docks before him. As his launch was faster, and was overtaking the other one, he gave a short blast on his whistle, meaning that he was going to cross her bows.

His Worship held that Ng Fat had failed to observe the rule of the road. His certificate would be suspended for three months, and he would be required to pass in that rule before it was restored.

## ALLEGED MURDER.

A case of suspected murder was reported to the police at Wanchai on Monday night. Three men are said to have gained entrance into a house near the Frigate Boat Hotel, kept by two Chinese women, with the object of robbery. On their entrance one of the women, in spite of warnings from the intruders, called loudly for assistance, and as she refused to keep quiet the men are alleged to have strangled her. The police got speedily to work after the report, and an ex-Chinese constable has been detained on suspicion.

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

The nineteenth annual meeting of shareholders in the West Point Building Co., Ltd. was held at the office of the Company, Victoria Building, yesterday morning. Sir Paul Chater was in the chair, and there were present Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, Mr. A. G. Wood and Mr. A. J. Raymond (directors), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper (secretary), Messrs. J. Orange, Ho Tung, J. M. E. Machado, F. Ellis, Ho-Kom-long, G. C. Moxon and F. Matland.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I propose that we should take the report and accounts as read. The net profit for the year is \$11,831.94, against \$52,846.65 of that of the previous year, which will enable us to pay the same dividend viz. \$4.10 per share and carry forward \$154,311.31 being \$32.84 more than we brought forward last year. The accounts are practically identical with those of the previous year, except that in 1907 we expended in the upkeep of the property \$1632.31 which is \$617.32 more than that spent under that heading in 1906. The lease of the property has another three years to run so we may confidently expect to be able to pay the same dividend which you are now asked to approve.

There were no questions and the report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MACHADO.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Kewick to the Board of Directors was confirmed on the motion of Mr. ORANGE, seconded by Mr. HO TUNG.

Mr. MOXON moved the re-election to the directorate of Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood.

Mr. ORANGE seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. C. W. May was reappointed auditor on the motion of Mr. MATLAND, seconded by Mr. HO-KOM-TOUNG.

The CHAIRMAN said—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your presence. Dividend warrants will be read, to-morrow.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

At the nineteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in this Company, held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick presided, other shareholders present being Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Shellim, H. P. White, A. J. Raymond, A. Fuchs, G. Friedland (directors), A. Shelton Hooper (secretary), H. Perry Smith, A. Haupt, W. Parlane, J. M. E. Machado, J. Orange and G. B. Sayce.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, in submitting the annual report and accounts for the past year I propose to adopt the usual course of taking them as read. A year ago, my predecessor in the chair informed you that the then existing conditions of the property market precluded the Company from disposing of any of its property, and I now have to repeat that statement with respect to the period under review, but we hope that this state of affairs may only be of a temporary nature, and that with a revival of trade generally we may again add to our annual profits a return derived from sales of property. The amount at present invested in mortgages is 440,000, less than in previous accounts, whilst we have about half a million (\$500,000) more invested in our properties than was the case in 1906. The effect of this is to reduce the receipt derived from interest on mortgages by about \$28,000.00, but it also reduces the amount payable for interest by \$13,900. Coming to the principal revenue-earning source of the Company, rentals of property, notwithstanding the depression in the property market, we have been enabled to increase our revenue under this heading from \$428,558.01 to \$441,088.22, a result with which I am sure, you will share your Directors' satisfaction, and I must point out that this has been attained notwithstanding that a large part of our capital stands invested in godown property in the Eastern part of the town, whence the business has been diverted westwards and to the Kowloon side of the harbour. The other class of property so largely owned by us, Chinese tenement houses, shows signs of improvement, the number of vacant tenements being less than in the previous year, the improvement in this respect being noticeable more in the upper domestic tenements than in the ground floors principally used as shops. The large first class European house property which we own in the centre of the business part of the town is gradually filling up and we have now only three floors unoccupied. The whole of the Company's property is well kept up and this accounts for the increase in expenditure under the heading of repairs. The troubles which we have had to contend with have been a decrease in the Chinese population, the large increase in the cost of building, the harassing Sanitary and Building laws in force, and stringent tightness of money. When you consider this, I trust that you will find that the Company has done satisfactorily. Before formally moving the adoption of the report, I should be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. ORANGE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The appointment of Messrs. A. Fuchs, E. Shellim and G. Friedland to the directorate was confirmed on the motion of Mr. MACHADO, seconded by Mr. PARLANE.

Mr. HAUPT moved the re-election of Messrs. G. Friedland and A. Fuchs to the Board of Directors.

The motion was seconded by Mr. SAYER, and agreed to.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. C. W. May and H. Perry Smith, were re-elected on the motion of Mr. ORANGE, seconded by Mr. HAUPT.

The CHAIRMAN said—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and the Secretary informs me that dividend warrants will be ready on application to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

ELLIS KADOORIE-CHINESE  
SCHOOLS SOCIETY.

## HONAN COLLEGE, CANTON.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Honan College of the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese School, Canton, took place on Saturday, the 25th inst. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Honorary Secretary, presided, and H. B. M. Consul-General for Canton, R. W. Mansfield, Esq., C.M.G., distributed the prizes.

There were also present Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie, A. Hyland, Mrs. Davenport, Rev. E. Jenkins, Messrs. G. Bergwitz, W. D. Braidwood, J. Buller-Wright, A. Hamilton, H. Haynes, Capt. J. McGinty, D. Nichol, D. M. Nicholson, H. Starfield, J. Stirling, Mr. Au Pan Yu, Magistrate, T. E. Kong Sin Chuen, Pan Pui Yu, Liao Tze San, Choi Kam Yuen, Pan Heng Yuen, Sung Wen Chuen, Mok Mun Po, Ho Tu-Hing, Tang Lu Nam, Luk Len Po, (hon. Nin Sang, Ho Wun Seung, and Wong Ming, etc.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK said:—Mr. Mansfield, before the ceremony proceeds as the Honorary Secretary of the Society, I offer you a hearty welcome on behalf of the council, masters, and scholars on your first visit to this institution. Ladies and gentlemen, the same welcome is extended to you all. I am very pleased to see among the gentlemen present so many Chinese officials and gentry on this occasion. Such a distinguished gathering with the British Consul-General present makes this the proudest day of the Society's Honan College. I now call upon Mr. James Moore, the Headmaster for his report.

After the report had been read, Mr. MANSFIELD said:—I feel much honoured by having been asked to preside to-day at the prize-giving of the Ellis Kadoorie College at Canton. It is most gratifying to note how largely the philanthropic idea of Mr. Kadoorie has been taken up and assisted by enlightened Chinese gentlemen, and the great success which is attending their efforts both here and in Hongkong. The Headmaster's report seems to me on the whole most satisfactory, and testifies to the good teaching the boys are receiving. The results of the final examination are on the whole excellent in the higher classes. Composition seems to leave room for much improvement, and I thoroughly understand the cause. In my career in the Consular Service I have noticed in letters written in English by Chinese that the handwriting is generally good and often excellent, the spelling of individual words correct, but the putting of these well-written words together into clear and grammatical sentences is most remarkably inefficient. I shall here read you a letter once received by my daughter, a Chinese postman had been imprisoned by me for some fraud, and this letter was sent by his wife.

"Dear much humane and great virtuous Miss Mansfield,

"I heretofore heard you are extremely virtuous, and intelligent, universal the benevolent favour, which never had in the world, plural with to commands, and in praise to sing, as to wears two heavens.

"My untalented husband grateful for favours from your father to raised him formerly promoted to bears a post office servant.

"Not estimate the adverse grows fathomless, that on the 21st of August run up to detained, by suddenly, till on the 1st of September when sent intercomred to the Municipal Council, interrogated, decided order to punished five hundred dollars, and will imprison him to do hard work for six months, apprehensive and incommodes in my whole family, urgently take this distorted feelings: pretation to beg you pity reflect light.

"Because my untalented husband to be your servant was successful above twenty years, since no mistake, unpardonably if he had wrong, likewise obliged to forgive, till now he was aged, lasting he wishes to refuse, but cause the family was poor, endeavours comply affair, till this business spring up, just obliged the Constable to examine, my untalented husband has not the least acting corrupt track, just lucky your father benevolent, fair, and regular, evidently, and careful, certainly can remit to release, really, care for, according the fair reason and rule, take the case in law send intercomred to the M. Council to interrogate, this was reflect on my husband Chia Yu belongs Chinese people, and therefore had had such outside of bound's favours.

"How estimate the M. Council Chinese off, not search the feelings way, not according the reason and rule, unbending decided to punished five hundred dollars, was ten thousand shares difficult. Can not collect to surrender, more over still orders imprison him to do hard work for six months, my untalented husband his age was 60 years old, and his body was flexible weak manacles to forbids every night, daily meals difficult to gulps, as much breaks, merely has got life reason, that he since to act as a servant, a body source dare not affections, but my family more than ten persons, mournful clamours wait to rear, if he had waide apart, my whole family all can not alive, thinking and thinking, only have obscure dead to annoy prostration my tender and sympathy, size Miss, pity reflect my husband with Lim Tong the assistant servant same crime—difficult punished, Tong since to forgive, my husband ought—followers lightly, whether to stretch out this injustice from your father to me or not? State to the M. Council of Chinese officers, unwill to interrogate this case, favour confer fair to—revives and bright to revenges, take the imprison him to do hard work for six months commiserate to pardons thus my untalented husband from dead to get life, my whole family wears yours benevolence can not superannate.

During try to writing this letter, I am very earnestly and fearfully, with hope you are quite well.—I am very respectfully your obedient servants wife of LIM SHIH.

The reason for such a composition is easily understood. The care naturally necessary in

writing Chinese characters, where one stroke may totally alter the character, leads the student to notice every line in a word he sees, and reproduce it faithfully. When it comes, however, to putting these words together the difficulty arises. One cannot translate from Chinese into English or from English into Chinese short sentence, the arrangement of English and Chinese being totally different. The only plan is to read over a whole phrase and often one has to begin at the end and end with the beginning in order to convey the correct idea in good English or good Chinese. The only plan, therefore is to read a great deal in books of the language it is desired to learn, and mentally translate it into one's own language, noticing the difference in the arrangement of phrases. It has been always my strong conviction that a knowledge of foreign languages is one of the most valuable acquisitions that a young man can possess. It enables him by the study of literature other than his own to draw comparisons and recognize where his own institutions are good and where they may profitably be changed. I have a very deep admiration for many of China's institutions and for her ancient literature, but there are many subjects which have so far been untouched by it. One of these is, I believe, the science of Political Economy. This is a science which as a result of the experience of many great observers and thinkers lays down certain unchangeable laws which cannot be without disaster to a state ignored by its rulers. It teaches among other valuable lessons that sound taxation should be based on the principle that the absolute necessities of life should be free to all and that everything that may be considered as a luxury will bear heavy taxation as it is paid for by the rich. Also that internal trade should be free and should be encouraged in every way as it tends to bring riches to the country and increases the prosperity and tax-paying power of the nation. Again in selecting the direction of taxation it should always be borne in mind that the cheaper the cost of collection the more revenue comes to the Government and the less the tax payer has to pay. China, which has of late years made great strides in reform is greatly in need of money, but has not as yet begun to deal with this most important part of reform and I hope that the pupils of this school may as they grow up become the pioneers in bringing to the front sound principles on the subject. I hope that as time goes on the principals and directors of this school may see their way to introducing an elementary course of Political Economy. There is another point to which I would draw attention. We English have great belief in the good influence of our public schools on the characters of boys. A great school, such as this, is rapidly becoming like a small republic. All pupils start on an equal footing and being the son of a high official or of a very rich or a very distinguished man makes no difference in the way he is treated by his teachers and his comrades. It is his own personal value as a good scholar, as proficient in athletic sports, or as possessed of a natural power of taking the lead among his fellows, which counts. If the standard of the school be a high one the idler, the coward, the liar or the cruel boy is looked down on by all, and the boy who throws all his energies into both work and play, who speaks the truth regardless of consequences, who protects the weak from oppression and obeys his superiors, is honoured and rewarded, and these qualities are those which will be of benefit to him in after life more even than mere proficiency, than book-learning and the sciences. The pride taken by a boy in the honour and success of his school is a worthy pride, and the boy who in after life carries out the precepts learnt there becomes the man who develops into the true patriot and statesman. It is my earnest hope that many of the students here to-day may in the future become leaders among their countrymen and do credit to the teaching they have received in this school.

In conclusion Mr. MANSFIELD stated that next year he would be pleased to present a prize for papers on Political Economy.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK said:—Sir, it is a duty and pleasure to thank you for the honour you have conferred on us by condescending to preside at this morning's ceremony. The instructive address you have just given, together with the interest taken by such a distinguished official as yourself in our work will no doubt incite the council and the staff to better exertions in their efforts to keep this college up to the required standard so as to give the youths of the capital of South China a proper education on modern lines, which time has shown that they are in urgent need of. Ladies and gentlemen, my thanks are also due to you for the pleasure you have afforded us by favouring us with your presence. It is a gratification indeed to every well-wisher of China to see, mingling here to-day so many officials, gentry and merchants of both the West and the East in one common cause, namely, the education of China's young sons. As the history of the Society is a long one, and its objects have been fully explained in the rules and the first annual report, I will not weary you by referring to them. Suffice it to say that, in spite of the character of our work, which is purely charitable, during the past seven years the president and myself had often to fight hard and patiently to overcome the many prejudices and opposition ever besetting our path before we could proceed with it peacefully. "Though to-day we cannot boast of any great success, yet the number of Chinese youths whom this college has, since its establishment, qualified for appointments in both the official and commercial services of their country is not to be despised. Mr. Moore, and gentlemen of the staff, I am very glad that I am, as I was in former years, able to express the Council's high appreciation of your combined efforts in bringing another year to a successful issue. Last year I had occasion to remark that in teaching Chinese English it is necessary to give them a

good grounding in the rudiments of grammar. It is now a great satisfaction to me to note that that remark has had the attention of the Headmaster with very good results. With your permission, Sir, I will now conclude with a few words of advice to the students. My young friends, what I wished to speak to you about appears to have reached your ears beforehand. I do not see amongst you such evidence of the mixed style of dress as I did when I last came. But still I think it would be wholesome for you to hear what I have got to say on the subject. So long as you make yourselves look respectable and not ridiculous in school you are at liberty to adopt any style you like. But when you appear in clothing which is neither Chinese nor European you transform yourselves into such ridiculous figures as those who keep an eye on your welfare cannot but criticize. If you feel more comfortable or handier in any clothing other than Chinese adopt it by all means but in its entirety and not in the semi-civilized habit so conspicuous amongst you until recently. When you still wear leg-guards and the long coat, if you put on a European workman's cap, pantaloons and leather boots I should say you look no better than the clerics at the circus. Such a get-up brings no credit to your parents or yourselves. To show the world that Young China is advancing is certainly not by adopting this peculiar change of dress. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. W. DREW BRADWOOD.

The report stated (inter alia) that the largest number on the roll this session was 491, and the largest present on one day was 455. The average number on the roll during the session was 449 and the average daily attendance was 499. Compared with last session these numbers show an increase of over 20 per cent. The school was opened on 225 days and 112 boys made a perfect attendance, a against 35 boys last session.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, yesterday morning. Hon. Mr. M. K. Kwai-kei presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater and Messrs. A. J. Raymond, E. Shellin and Ho Tung (directors), Mr. M. S. Northcote (Secretary), Messrs. J. C. Pater, H. N. Moyle, J. Orange, A. Shelton-Hopner, Ho Fook, Ho K. M. Tong, Lo Cheung-shu, H. Percy Smith, A. Haupt and E. L. Hughes.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the past week, we may, I think, take them as read. There is little if anything in the accounts before you calling for comment. The decrease in interest is due to one of our mortgages having been paid off early in the year; a portion of this money being required for the works going on in the reclamation of Kowloon Marine Lot 49. The decline in rents is due, as was explained to you at the last general meeting, to the fact of the Admiralty having given up their tenancy of the Coal Storage Grounds at Yauwatt, the frontage of this property being now in course of reclamation. This work is nearing completion, and will put you in possession of some further 428,000 square feet of land. Our houses continue to be well occupied, there being very few vacant floors in the block, and they are in good repair. No sales of land have been effected during the past twelve months but some enquiry has arisen for one of our Island Lots which your Directors hope may result in a sale. Meanwhile we are able to maintain our dividend of 7 per cent the payment of which will absorb some \$63,400.00 of the balance brought forward from 1905, and to carry forward the sum of \$227,410.00. This gives a guarantee of a like dividend for some years to come and it will be within your recollection that it was with this end in view that your Directors carried forward at the end of 1905 the substantial sum of \$363,000.00. Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to afford any further information that may be desired.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and circulated.

Mr. HAUPT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The confirmation of Mr. P. Shullim to the directorate was agreed to on the motion of Mr. ORANGE, seconded by Mr. PERCY.

Mr. HUGHES moved the re-election of Messrs. E. Shellin and Ho Tung to the Board of Directors.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HUGHES and carried.

Messrs. W. H. Pitts and A. O'D. Goudie were re-appointed auditors on the motion of Mr. ORANGE, seconded by Mr. PERCY.

The CHAIRMAN said:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants, as usual, will be ready to-morrow.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 25th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately in E. Japan, and risen slightly over China.

The anti cyclonic area still lies over China to the North of the Yangtze, and pressure is relatively low over E. Japan and over the S. part of the China Sea.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: N.E. winds; fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds; strong.

South coast of China between: Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamooka: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between: Same as No. 2.

Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 2.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## SECOND ARTICLE.

It is not to be denied that there are very real difficulties in the path of British manufacturers. In face of them Messrs. Bryant and May adhere to their determination to produce matches of the best quality only. It is the tradition of the firm, as it is of many another great commercial house in this country. Take their famous "big match." What is there like them? They are solid, perfectly made, and substantial enough to last while a pipe is being thoroughly lighted. The power of providing illumination for more than a few seconds gives them a degree of usefulness for which only the most thoughtful man can find a better use than for the "big match." It is at any time a pleasure to handle such matches—quite British in their sturdy construction—their attenuated specimens which so often break before they are "struck"; and that they are worth their price no one will dispute. Any man left alone with his last match would very much rather it were a "B. and M."—large or small—than anything else. For many years Bryant and May made the big size only, but a good while ago a smaller one was introduced. In common with its big brother it sells in very large quantities.

It is largely in consequence of so much importance having been attached to quality that Bryant and May's matches are the most popular, as they are the most dependable in the country. They make, however, more than one kind; the cheaper ones approach very near in point of price to the foreign matches at 2d. a dozen.

A good deal has been said about "phosphy" and the dangers to which the health of some of the workers in match factories was exposed in consequence of the use of poisonous phosphorus. It is six or seven years since any poisonous phosphorus has been used in the manufacture of Bryant and May's matches. But the "strike anywhere" matches which come from abroad are tipped with this composition, against which grave objections have been raised. There is something more than a trifling difference in price to be taken into account in buying matches of the "strike anywhere" kind. It would willingly accept the prohibition of the use of poison in phosphorus if the Government would prevent the importation of foreign matches made with the same substance. Summed up, it comes to this. For two pence you can buy a dozen boxes of poisonous matches made abroad; for two pence halfpenny a dozen boxes of non-poisonous matches made in England. Which is the better to buy?

Match making is not one of the great industries of this country, but it gives employment to some thousands of persons, and would give employment, the British manufacturers claim, to double or triple as many but for the great quantities of foreign matches which come to our markets under the conditions to which allusion has been made. Within the last fifteen years the importation of foreign matches has increased by 35 per cent. During this period re-exports from England have certainly been on a decreasing scale, owing to improved facilities for shipping direct from Continental ports, so that the increase stated is as serious a matter as it appears. It is computed that in the manufacture of matches for the United Kingdom, only 49 per cent. are manufactured in this country. The remaining 51 per cent. are employed in Continental manufactures, making matches for British people. This is the way the British manufacturers look at the matter. Their demand for level terms of competition has a special significance when all the circumstances are borne in mind. Perhaps there are many people who have not hitherto realised all this, but who, the facts having been laid before them, may think it worth while to pay an additional halfpenny halfpenny in order to support a hard hit home industry.

EX LUCE LUOLUM.

It is interesting to recall that matchmakers themselves, particularly the workpeople of Bryant and May, rose in arms against the proposal of Mr. Lowe in 1871 to put a tax on matches, for a small internal tax would have meant a larger one on foreign goods. There were vast processions of protesting matchmakers and match sellers to Palace Yard, and a very imposing contingent came from the heart of Mr. Lowe's factory, headed by a foreman mounted on a lion, some allege, a big white horse, Mr. Lowe's famous joke of "Ex lucu luolum" was consequently prevented from becoming a practical one. But the stamps sent to have been made in readiness, for Messrs. Bryant and May possess, among other curiosities connected with their industry, a wrapper on which appears a Government stamp with the words "Ex lucu luolum" printed boldly across it. British match manufacturers to-day could probably suggest a better plan for promoting the extended employment of British match workers. Meanwhile they have to face existing conditions and strive to keep to a high standard of quality. Messrs. Bryant and May achieve only by uniting attention to every detail of their business, and constant thought and experiment in regard to the improvement of their machines. The chief wonder of their factories used to be the machine into which you put a block of pine and took out a box of matches. It did not, however, actually put the cover on the boxes, and it is likely to be superseded. The new machine will be fed with "splints" of pine, it will cut the wood into machines, tin, dry, and pack them into boxes, which it will wrap in paper in parcels of a dozen, and deposit ready for the customer. It does not seem too much to hope that with the aid of the wonderful machine, which does everything except carry the goods to the grocer, it will be possible for Messrs. Bryant and May to beat the foreigner both in quality and price.

The cement industry is subjected to a form of competition which Sir Cecil Hartlett, in a recent consular report, characterises as manifestly unfair. Portland cement, which was invented in this country in the early part of last century, is an essentially British product, and although in more recent years its manufacture has extended to many other countries, the industry has continued to make rapid strides here. Three millions of tons were manufactured during last year, of which some 650,000 tons were exported to the British Colonies and to foreign countries. The principal seat of manufacture and the cradle of the industry is on the banks of the Thames and the Medway, although there are other and usually smaller works scattered throughout the country, mainly in Warrington, Cambridgeshire, and in the north-east coast. A perfect forest of tall chimneys shafts in the neighbourhood of Swancombe and Northfleet on the Kent side and Grays on the Essex side of the river testifies to the importance of this industry, which is one of the most prominent in the South of England. In this district are to be found chalk and clay of the purest and finest quality, these being the materials from which the best cement is manufactured; while the river Thames affords unequalled facilities alike for the transport of the necessary fuel for washing and burning the raw material, and grinding the product, and for exporting the cement when ready for the market.

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## Pure Healthful and Deliciously Refreshing Tablewater.

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## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## SOLE AGENTS:—

## H. PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## THE VALUE OF A BRAND.

The leading British brand, which date from the earliest years in the history of the trade, such as "J. B. White and Brothers," "Hilton Anderson, Brooks and Co.," "Knight, Bevan and Surges," "Francis and Co.," "Burbanck," "Light House," and others, are as well known and appreciated a brand as they are at home. For over half a century these brands have maintained the pre-eminent position which they gained in the earliest days of the industry. For strength, durability, soundness, and uniformity of composition they stand unequalled in these days of stringent specifications and the high requirements demanded by engineers and architects under whose supervision the article is used.

These qualities in a Portland cement, and the certainty of obtaining them, are points of vital importance to the user. In more appearance there is but little to choose between a Portland cement of the highest class and one of the worst possible description. Differences of quality cannot be detected by the naked eye, nor by any rough and ready method, and as many consumers—particularly the smaller contractor and builder, both at home and abroad, have not the facilities at their disposal to test the cement they buy, it is very necessary in their interests that they should have the guarantee of quality which the name of an old-established and reputable manufacturer gives them. The majority of the brands as now manufactured in England are understood to comply with the recently issued British standard specification. The brands mentioned above are absolutely guaranteed to possess this high quality, and the presence of one or other of them on the package means that the buyer is obtaining an article of the highest class.

Unless the consumer takes the precaution to insist on being supplied with a leading British brand, it is a comparatively easy matter for an unscrupulous merchant to substitute what is known as "natural" cement, of a distinctly inferior character. A good deal of this fictitious cement is imported into the United Kingdom and into many British Colonies and foreign countries, mainly from Belgium, and the makers do not hesitate to print descriptive matter in the English language on the bags or sacks in which the material is packed. Frequently there is not the slightest indication of its real character—or of the country of its origin. Sir Cecil Hartlett, his Majesty's Consul for Belgium, has drawn attention to these practices, and there is no doubt that his vigorous exposures have done a great deal towards putting British and Colonial users of cement on their guard, and causing them to be more critical in their purchases.

INFERIOR FOREIGN CEMENT.

This inferior cement is manufactured at a merely nominal cost, by simply burning the rock as it is quarried and grinding the resulting clinker to a fairly fine powder. When it is borne in mind that the rock is exceedingly variable in its chemical composition, it will be seen that so crude a method of manufacture can only result in the production of a material of very poor quality—that is to say, a cement of low specific gravity, of poor tensile and compressive strength, and possessing dangerously high expansive properties—the use of which cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory.

One has only to contrast this system of manufacture with the methods employed in the production of Portland cement as generally made in England. The most satisfactory way of making Portland cement is by the use of materials in the world are intimately blended by mechanical means, i.e., the chalk and clay, in a wet condition, are carefully mixed by means of powerful machinery in fixed and definite proportions, an operation which involves the most careful and continuous system of sampling and analysis. This mixture is then pumped into the kilns, which are of various types—the most modern being that known as the rotary kiln—where it is burnt until the stage of incipient vitrification is reached. The resulting clinker, which is dried so far as possible from any unburnt portions, is then ground to an exceeding fineness, and after a further series of elaborate tests, is ready for the market. A Portland cement thus manufactured may be relied upon for doing good, sound, and durable work, and if engineers and architects, contractors and builders, will take the simple precaution of stipulating for a cement bearing the name J. B. White, Hilton Anderson, or any other of the above mentioned brands, they will be doing all that is necessary to ensure the delivery of an article which will give them every satisfaction.—*Evening Standard.*

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## PIANOS

## TUNED AND REPAIRED

BY  
QUALIFIED MENAT  
MODERATE CHARGE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1906.

games to which playing cards lent themselves. The Navy had never been in such an efficient state as it was at the present time. If the service jottings were studied, one was led to the conclusion that there was a very great improvement in the distribution of the Fleet and that the Navy claimed the biggest ship in the world, the Dreadnought, with the biggest guns of most abnormal power.

Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in response for the Navy, said that in the Navy they owed a great deal to the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards. Cards provided recreation after work, and recreation after work kept officers in a good temper and good humour; it broadened their minds and led to that good comradeship which was essential among men who in action worked together for the defence of their Empire. The Senior Warden had stated that the Navy was now in a highly efficient state. That statement, he was quite sure, would be endorsed by every naval officer who before expressing an opinion had carefully analysed the basis of his convictions. For many years they were rather drowsy. They would not recognise that steam had taken the place of masts and sails, that officers required instruction in the art of war, that gunnery (laughter) was of more importance than other matters on which attention had been bestowed (laughter and "His 'ear"). That bandwagon could not play without instruments, and that giving the women a knife and fork with which to eat his dinner instead of using his fingers was not subversive of discipline and pandering to undue luxury. Recently all these things had been altered. The ships that could neither fight nor run away were on the scrap heap; war colleges had been established for the instruction of officers, and gunnery was recognised as important. The bandwagon had been provided with instruments, and the seamen with a knife and fork. In construction they had fully realised the value of speed, both strategically and tactically—they saw in the Japanese war the great advantages that accrued to Admiral Togo by reason of his fleet having superior speed. They had appreciated the fact that the big battleship was the ship of the future. They had recognised that the big gun was better than the little gun, but that neither was of any use unless they could hit. All those new ideas were embodied in the latest battleship, the Dreadnought. She was the biggest and most powerful ship in the world. In the ancient hall where they were dining, they might think that if the Dreadnought were planted on the Derby racecourse, which was 15 miles away, or 28,401 yards, they did think so they were in a fool's paradise, for the projectile from her guns would reach the threshold of that hall. They might argue that they would be saved by the intervening hills, but again they would be wrong, for if they placed Mont Blanc between the hall and the Derby racecourse it would not interfere, as the path of the Dreadnought's projectiles would be 700 ft. over the summit of the mountain. As to the distribution of the Fleet, there had recently been a serious squabble. The admirals would no longer be fixed, but that they would be changed according to the political kaleidoscope. (Hear, hear).

Colonel Sir J. Bingham replied on behalf of the Military Forces.

The toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was given by Mr. H. S. Foster and acknowledged by Lord Winchester. The other toasts were those of "The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Corporation of the City of London," submitted by Mr. Justice Darling and replied to by the Lord Mayor, and "The Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards."

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## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
**CHINOTU**, British str., 1,450, W. B. Brown, 28th January, 1,450, W. B. Brown, General.  
**Butterfield & Swire**.  
**CHOR-ANG**, British str., 28th Jan., Canton.  
**FUKUKA MARU**, Japanese str., 1,946, H. Sakamoto, 27th January, Moji 21st Jan., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi-Kaisha.  
**HABSBURG**, German str., 4,076, Miller, 28th January, Yokohama and Shanghai Lines.  
**KASHING**, British str., 28th January, Canton.  
**KOHSHIANG**, German str., 1,292, C. Reinfelsky, 28th January, Bangkok 21st Jan., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
**LOOSANG**, British str., 1,090, Payne, 28th January, Manila 25th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**MERFOO**, Chinese str., 1,335, J. McArthur, 28th Jan., Shanghai 24th January, General—Chinese.  
**RUBI**, British str., 1,811, R. W. Almond, 27th January, Manila 25th Jan., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
**SLAVONIA**, German str., 2,829, Kotke, 27th Jan., Singapore 21st Jan., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
**SCOTTA**, British str., 6,008, W. R. Hickey, 28th January, London 15th Dec. and Singapore 22nd Jan., General—P. & O. Co.  
**SUNDA**, British str., 3,400, G. M. Montford, 28th Jan., Yokohama 14th Jan., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## CLEARANCES

**AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.**  
 28th Jan.  
**Amora**, British str., for Saigon.  
**Choyan**, British str., for Swatow.  
**Laucha**, British str., for Shanghai.  
**Mafo**, Chinese str., for Canton.  
**Sootra**, British str., for Yokohama.  
**Saku Maru**, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
**Vaidika**, German str., for Singapore.  
**Zieten**, German str., for Europe, &c.

## DEPARTURES

27th January.  
**Wilmington**, American gunboat, for Manila.  
 28th January.  
**HAIMUN**, British str., for Swatow.  
**HAIGAN**, French str., for Hoihow.  
**HELMER**, German str., for Tauran.  
**JESERIK**, British str., for Singapore.  
**PISANULOK**, German str., for Bangkok.  
**PRAM**, British str., for Singapore.  
**RHEMANIA**, German str., for Shanghai.  
**SIGNAL**, German str., for Swatow.  
**TEAM**, British str., for Manila.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Loosang* reports: Fine and clear throughout smooth sea.  
 The British str. *Rubi* reports: Moderate to fresh monsoon choppy sea and fine weather.  
 The British str. *Sootra* reports: Moderate to fresh monsoon and fine weather, moderate N. Easterly swell.  
 The British str. *Sunda* reports: Strong N. N. E. monsoon considerable sea.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

January 28th.  
**ARRIVALS DOCKS**—Nell, Melad, Persia, Germania, Huichou, Amoy, Prince Waldemar, Sorong.  
**COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS**—Chih, Singan, Suising, Hitory.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

**STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, D. JIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, PORTSAUD, MEDITER- RANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.**  
**THE Steamship**  
 Captain Seller, will be despatched to MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 1 P.M.  
 This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line steamship "Australian" bound for Melbourne via BOMBAY and Aden.  
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.  
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.  
 Next sailings will be as follows:  
 S.S. "OCEANIC" 18th Feb.  
 S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" 3rd March.  
 S.S. "TOKIN" 17th March.  
 J. MILLET, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SHIMOSA" 12th February.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1908.

167

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

Will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 29th February.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

179

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI"

Captain MacFarlane, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 25th February.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1908.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Today, at 10 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PENINSULAR	Brit. str.	—	E. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th Feb. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 20th February.
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Seller	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	Today.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	YAREA	Ger. str.	—	H. Pybus	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Feb. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	PERBONIA	Ger. str.	—	V. Hoff	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st February.
ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CHENANIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAKONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th February.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Haseo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th February.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ZISTEN	Ger. str.	—	F. Proesch	MELCHERS & CO.	Today, at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Gillhuber	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 24th February.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	—	MacFarlane	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 12th February.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRANI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 25th February.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SAINT PATRICK	Am. str.	1 m.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	Today, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th Feb. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Cowley	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 8th February.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KUMERO	Am. str.	—	D. Mori	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Sometime in March.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIEF	Ger. str.	—	W. von Seuden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Feb. at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	About 7th February.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TUPANAS	Ger. str.	—	Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Today, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWIST	Ger. str.	—	Rud. Meyer	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WUHU	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. F. Baker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SEAORING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd February.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd February.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Brit. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DELTA	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. L. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 7th February.
SHANGHAI	KIKUKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. A. Wall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th February.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 15th February.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. W. Pickard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Feb. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KASHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Imben	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINIL	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	LOOSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. J. Payne	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 1st February.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Osterbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Merrick	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YUENANG	Brit. str.	—	Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 8th February.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ZAPIRO	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Pennefather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SUNGKLANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KAPONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Semblit	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of February.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BOENKE	Ger. str.	—	E. J. Bull	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KYTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN	About 4th February.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days across the Pacific to the "EMPEROR LINE" saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

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FROM VANCOUVER TO HONGKONG

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY LINE.

EASTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.

Tons.

Captain.

Sailing Date.

KUMERIC

SHAWMUT

TREMONT

SUVERIC

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw S.S. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures

steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier

in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DONWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RENNANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These

steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They

have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are

amidship and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardsess carried.

These steamers call at MARSEILLES and PLYMOUTH homeward, at

SOUTHAMPTON and at NAPLES outward.

In addition to these boats the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILENSIA" carry first-class passengers.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be

had to New York via Naples, Southampton or Hamburg.

OUTWARDS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES,

PLYMOUTH HAVRE, & HAMBURG.

HABSBURG 29th Jan., 1908

RENNANIA 26th Feb., 1908

HOHENSTAUFEN 26th March, 1908

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD

BRASILIA 2nd Feb.

SAMBIA 15th Feb.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN

ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG

LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINIDAD, GENOA, PORTS in the

LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, and

Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ASABIC" PERMANENT SERVICE to Arabia and

Perman Gulf Ports.



